



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/780,436	02/17/2004	Michele L. Ricks	87443RLO	2002

7590 04/14/2006

Pamela R. Crocker  
Patent Legal Staff  
Eastman Kodak Company  
343 State Street  
Rochester, NY 14650-2201

EXAMINER
----------

GARRETT, DAWN L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

1774

DATE MAILED: 04/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/780,436

Applicant(s)

RICKS ET AL.

Examiner

Dawn Garrett

Art Unit

1774

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)               | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7-25-05;2-17-04</u> .   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Specification***

1. It is suggested that the status of application number 10/693,121 be updated in paragraph 1 of the specification by inserting "now abandoned".

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-24, 27-29, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatwar (EP 1187235 A2) in view of Aziz et al. (US 2004/0018380 A1). Hatwar discloses white light emitting organic electroluminescent devices comprising a blue light emitting layer and a layer with a yellow light emitter (see abstract). The layer with the yellow light emitter is considered to read upon the light emitting layer in addition to the blue light emitting layer of the claims. Although Hatwar teaches using an anthracene derivative for the blue light emitting layer host, Hatwar fails to teach the specific anthracene derivative of the claim 1 formula. Aziz et al. teaches in analogous art anthracene derivatives as host material for a light emitting layer (see par. 76, particularly formulas I(A)(1) (page 5) and I(A)(6) (page 6)). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have used the anthracene derivatives taught by Aziz et al. for the host material of the Hatwar device, because one would expect the anthracene derivatives taught by Aziz et al. to be similarly useful as a host material in the Hatwar device especially since Hatwar specifically uses anthracene derivatives as the host material of the blue-emitting

Art Unit: 1774

layer. Hatwar discloses doping the blue light emitting layer in an amount of 1.5% wt. blue dopant per claim 2 (see Table, page 10). With regard to claim 19, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included an additional anthracene derivative host, because it is obvious to use two compounds in combination that are useful for the same purpose. Absent evidence otherwise, “[i]t is *prima facie* obvious to combine two compositions taught by the prior art as useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition which is to be used for the very same purpose” (see *In re Kerkhoven*, 205 USPQ 1069, 1072 (CCPA 1980); *In re Susi*, 169 USPQ 423, 426 (CCPA 1971); *In re Crockett*, 126 USPQ 186, 188 (CCPA 1960)). With regard to claim 3, the secondary reference teaches the inclusion of tertiary amines in the luminescent region (see par. 107). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have further included tertiary amines in the luminescent layer of the Hatwar device, because Aziz et al. teaches tertiary amines in the luminescent region and one would expect the materials to be similarly useful in the Hatwar device. With regard to claim 20, the secondary reference teaches the inclusion of polymeric materials in the luminescent region such as poly(phenylene vinylene) (see par. 106). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have further included a polymeric material in the luminescent layer of the Hatwar device, because Aziz et al. teaches polymeric materials in the luminescent region and one would expect the materials to be similarly useful in the Hatwar device. With regard to claim 21, the secondary reference teaches the inclusion of oxinoid compounds in the luminescent region (see par. 109-110). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have further included an oxinoid compound in the luminescent layer of the Hatwar device, because Aziz et al.

Art Unit: 1774

teaches oxinoid materials in the luminescent region and one would expect the materials to be similarly useful in the Hatwar device. Again, it obvious to combine two materials useful for the same purpose (i.e. host material/material for a luminescent layer). The multilayer OLED taught by Hatwar is useful for a display and for area lighting (see par. 3) with regard to claims 22 and 23. Preferred blue dopants include perylene derivatives (see par. 33) per claims 24 and 27. Preferred yellow dopant includes rubrene derivatives per claims 28 and 29 (see par. 35). With regard to claims 28 (iii) and 31, Aziz et al. teaches DCJTB is a luminescent dopant that is equivalent to rubrene (see par. 104 to 105). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have used a luminescent dopant such as DCJTB in place of rubrene in the Hatwar device, because Aziz teaches DCJTB may be used as a luminescent dopant in a similar way as rubrene.

4. Claims 28 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatwar (EP 1187235 A2) in view of Aziz et al. (US 2004/0018380 A1) in further view of Fukuoka et al. (US 6,803,120). Hatwar and Aziz et al. are relied upon as set forth above and disclose dopants for light emission. Hatwar and Aziz fail to teach specifically the compound of claims 28 and 30. Fukuoka teaches in analogous art teaches red emitting compounds according to the required formula (top of column 11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have selected boron complexes taught by Fukuoka for the Hatwar device, because Hatwar clearly teaches fluorescent dopants are desired for the device. One would have a reasonable expectation of success that the compounds taught by Fukuoka would exhibit similar light emitting properties in the Hatwar device.

Art Unit: 1774

5. Claims 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatwar (EP 1187235 A2) in view of Aziz et al. (US 2004/0018380 A1) in view of Hoag et al. (EP 1340798). Hatwar and Aziz et al. are relied upon as set forth above and disclose blue light emitting materials are used in the light emitting device. Hatwar fails to teach specifically the blue or blue-green boron complexes of claims 24 and 25. Hoag teaches in analogous art teaches blue emitting boron complexes according to the required formula (see entire document, especially Inv-34). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have selected boron complexes taught by Hoag for the Hatwar device, because Hatwar clearly teaches blue emitting light emitting materials are desired for the devices. One would have a reasonable expectation of success that the boron complexes would exhibit similar light emitting properties in the Hatwar device.

6. Claims 3, 24, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatwar (EP 1187235 A2) in view of Aziz et al. (US 2004/0018380 A1) in view of Hosokawa et al. (US 5,121,029). Hatwar and Aziz et al. are relied upon as set forth above and Hatwar discloses blue light emitting materials are used in the light emitting device. Hatwar fails to teach specifically the compound of claims 24(ii) and 26. Hatwar teaches in analogous art blue emitting compounds according to the required formula (see fourth compound in col. 33 and 34 for example). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have selected the compounds taught by Hosokawa for the Hatwar device, because Hatwar clearly teaches blue emitting light emitting materials are desired for the devices. One would have a reasonable expectation of success that the compounds taught by Hosokawa et al. would exhibit similar light emitting properties in the Hatwar device.

Art Unit: 1774

7. Claims 32-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hatwar (EP 1187235 A2) in view of Aziz et al. (US 2004/0018380 A1) in further view of Wolk et al. (US 6,194,119). Hatwar and Aziz et al. are relied upon as set forth above. Hatwar fails to teach the white light emitting device further includes filters. Wolk et al. teaches it is well known in the art to incorporate red, blue and green filters with a device in order to achieve a desired color output (see col. 17, line 65 to col. 18, line 23). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included red, green, and blue color filters with the Hatwar device, because such an inclusion would provide the further benefit of desired light emission. The wavelength ranges set forth in claims 33-35 are the common ranges for the colors of red, blue, and green in the visible spectrum and accordingly, the red, green and blue filters taught by Wolk et al. are deemed to be within the ranges absent evidence otherwise.

### ***Double Patenting***

8. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

9. Claims 1, 4-18, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, and 31 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-26 of copending Application No. 10/950,614. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because '614 claims the same host material and dopants. Claim 6 of '614 sets forth multiple light emitting layer in order to achieve white light emission.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

10. Claims 1, 4-18, 22-25, and 28-31 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-10 of copending Application No. 10/882,834. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because '834 teaches multiple light emitting layers, the same host material and the same dopants for a device.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

11. Claims 1-31 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-58 of copending Application No. 10/972,671. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because '671 is drawn to a device having a red light emitting layer and a blue light emitting layer. Claim 25 sets forth Inv-28 which is the same as the host material of the present application and '671 further claims the dopants of the present application.



Art Unit: 1774

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

12. Claims 1-31 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-33 of copending Application No.

10/729,328. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because '328 claims multiple light emitting layers, the same host and the same dopants for a device as the present application.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

13. Claims 1-35 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-37 of copending Application No.

10/824,086. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because '086 claims multiple light emitting layers, the same host and the same dopants for a device as the present application.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

### ***Conclusion***


14. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dawn Garrett whose telephone number is (571) 272-1523. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday.

Art Unit: 1774

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rena Dye can be reached at (571) 272-3186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Dawn Garrett  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1774

D.G.  
April 12, 2006